

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MEASURING FLY HEIGHT

by

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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MEASURING FLY HEIGHT**Related Applications**

This application claims priority of United States provisional application Serial Number
5 60/292,668, filed May 22, 2001, entitled "A New Method To Measure Fly Height In A Drive".

Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to the field of data storage devices, and more particularly,
but not by way of limitation, to a new system and method for measuring fly height between a
10 head and a data storage surface.

Background of the Invention

The invention relates to direct access data storage devices such as magnetic disc storage
devices. In a magnetic disc storage device, a magnetic data storage disc spins at a high speed
15 while a transducer (or head) is suspended slightly above the disc surface. The transducer flies
above the disc surface on an air bearing. The transducer typically includes a magnetoresistive
read element and an inductive write element on the slider, commonly called the head. The head
writes information onto the disc in concentric circular tracks. Different tracks are accessed for
writing or reading by changing the radial position of the recording head so as to position the head
20 above the desired track.

One of the most important parameters in a high-density magnetic disc storage device is
the height (the fly height) of the read and write elements on the recording head above the disc
surface while the disc is spinning. Rapid and accurate measurement of this quantity is essential
for the development of new slider designs. Such fly height measurement is also essential quality
25 control during slider manufacture after the development of new slider designs.

It has been known, in general, to measure the fly height of a magnetic recording head by
white light interferometry between a spinning transparent test disc and a slider flying above the
test disc. While this technique is sufficiently precise for the current generation of products, the
need to measure fly heights to accuracies of a fraction of a wavelength of light threatens to push
30 past the limits of this measurement technique.

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In another method of fly height measurement, the slider flies above the surface of an electrically conductive test disc. By measuring the capacitance between the electrically conductive slider and the electrically conductive disc, the fly height can be determined. The known capacitance measurement technique suffers several drawbacks. Since the entire test disc is conductive, in order to be accurate this technique requires careful accounting for stray capacitance. Moreover, this measurement technique provides only an average fly height measurement. It provides no detailed measurement of the fly height at different locations on the slider. For example, the tilt of the slider with respect to the disc cannot be measured by the known capacitance technique. The tilt of the slider is important in order to determine the fly height of the trailing edge of the slider. The fly height of the trailing edge of the slider is important because the trailing edge of the slider is closest to the disc, and because the read and write elements of the head are located on the trailing edge of the slider. Further since the known capacitance measurement technique cannot determine the tilt of the slider, only the relative fly height can be determined. The absolute fly height cannot be determined by measuring the total capacitance between the slider and the conductive disc surface. Accordingly, improvements are desired.

Summary of the Invention

Against this backdrop the present invention has been developed. One example embodiment of the present invention is directed to a measurement system for determining fly height of a head in a disc system. The disc system has a head and a disc having a surface. The disc surface includes at least one radial groove. The head is coupled to a signal processing circuit for measuring a perturbation in a signal pulse generated when the head passes over the groove.

Another example embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method for determining the fly height of a head over a surface of a rotating disc media. In one example embodiment, the method includes rotating a disc in a data storage device, wherein the data storage device also includes at least one head suspended adjacent a surface of the disc. The surface of the disc includes a radial groove. A signal is generated when the groove in the rotating disc passes under the head. The signal includes a read back pulse width having amplitude. The fly height is calculated by measuring the pulse width of the signal when the amplitude of the signal is at 50% of its peak value and comparing the signal to a reference value.

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Another example embodiment of the present invention is directed to a fly height measurement system. The fly height measurement system includes a spindle hub securing a data storage disc. The data storage disc has at least one radial groove in a surface of the disc. The measurement system further includes a head for reading and writing information to and from the disc when the disc is rotating. The measurement system also includes measuring means coupled to the head for determining the fly height between the head and the disc surface.

These and various other features as well as advantages which characterize the present invention will be apparent from a reading of the following detailed description and a review of the associated drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is an example embodiment of a data storage device that can incorporate the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic of an example embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a partial side view of a disc including radial grooves and a signal associated with a read head passing over each groove.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart showing an example embodiment of a method of measuring fly height using an example embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description

Turning now to the drawings, and specifically to FIG. 2, shown is a plan view of a disc drive **200** that can incorporate an example embodiment of the present invention. The disc drive **200** includes a base **202** to which all other components are directly or indirectly mounted and a top cover **204** (shown in partial cutaway) which, together with the base **202**, forms a disc drive housing which encloses internal components and isolates these components of the disc drive **200** from external contaminants.

The disc drive **200** includes one or more discs **206** which are mounted for rotation on a spindle motor shown generally at **208**. The discs **206** include on their surfaces a plurality of circular, concentric data tracks, the innermost and outermost of which are shown by dashed lines at **210**, on which data are recorded via an array of vertically aligned head assemblies **212**. The

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head assemblies **212** are supported by head suspensions, or flexures **214**, which are attached to actuator arms **216**. The actuator arms **216** are integral to an actuator bearing housing **218** that is mounted via an array of precision ball bearing assemblies (not designated) for rotation about a pivot shaft **220**.

5 Power to drive the actuator bearing housing **218** in its rotation about the pivot shaft **220** is provided by a voice coil motor (VCM) shown generally at **222**. The VCM **222** consists of a coil (not separately designated) which is supported by the actuator bearing housing **218** within the magnetic field of an array of permanent magnets (also not separately designated) which are fixedly mounted to the base **202**, all in a manner well known in the industry. Electronic circuitry
10 **224** controls operation of the disc drive **200**. Control signals drive the VCM **222**, as well as data signals to and from the heads **212**, and the control signals are carried between the electronic circuitry **224** and the moving actuator assembly via a flexible printed circuit cable (PCC) **226**.

It will be apparent to one of skill in the art that the proper operation of the disc drive **200** depends in large part on a controlled, precise relationship between the head assemblies **212** (and
15 the transducers (not shown) coupled thereto) and the discs **206**. Therefore, it is common in the industry to test each of the discs **206** included in the disc drive **200** before the discs **206** are assembled into a disc drive **200**. Testing each of the discs **206** includes detecting thermal asperities and magnetic defects.

Conventionally, the flying height of heads for a disc drive is measured in a special fly
20 height tester prior to installation in the drive. The fly height measurement is usually based on an interferometer method, which becomes less reliable as the flying height is decreased. Active fly height control in a drive can be a solution to the lower flying height required by increased recording density, but this implies that an *in situ* fly height measurement must be developed to provide the needed information to the active control system.

25 Referring to FIG. 2, shown is a partial schematic of a disc drive incorporating an example embodiment of a fly height measurement system **100** according to one embodiment of the present invention. The measurement system **100** includes a disc **110** and a head **120**. The head **120** typically also includes a read element and a write element (not shown). The read and write
30 elements can also be fabricated from a single element.

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The disc **110** includes at least one radial groove **114**. The radial groove **114** has a depth, which is preferably between 10 nanometers (nm) and 50 nm, and more preferably between 20 nm and 40 nm. The groove **114** can extend radially along the entire surface **112** of the disc **110**. However, it is not necessary to extend the entire radius, and the groove **114** can also be in the shape of a localized hole or divot (not shown).

The measuring system **100** further includes a signal processing circuit **130** for processing an electrical measurement signal that is produced when the disc **110** is rotating and the head **120** passes over the surface of the disc **110**. When a groove **114** passes under the head **120**, a vertical spacing signal proportional to the vertical spacing between the groove **114** and the head **120** is produced. The electrical measurement signal is generated when the head **120** passes over each of the one or more grooves **114**.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, the fly height measurement is derived from the measurement of the perturbation in the PW_{50} (read back pulse width at 50% amplitude) of the signal, induced by the presence of the grooves **114**. This technique is based on the fact that when the head **120** flies above the grooves **114**, there is a perturbation in the pressurization under the slider, leading to a modulation of the flying height. For example, for a head **120** flying at 25 nanometers passing over a groove 20 nanometers deep, there will be a modulation of the fly height of about 5 nanometers after the slider passes the groove **114**, **116**, **118**.

The signal modulation depends on the absolute flying height and on the depth and width of the groove **114**. Since the PW_{50} is proportional to the flying height, any increase of the flying height due to the influence of the groove **114** is detected as an increase of the width of the pulse read after the groove **114**. Similarly, any decrease of the fly height causes a corresponding decrease in the width of the pulse. The amplitude of the variation of the PW_{50} is proportional to the change in the fly height, change which is itself proportional to the nominal, unperturbed fly height.

Referring to FIG. 3, a head **120** is shown flying at a first height **H1** over a portion of the surface of the disc **112** without a groove **114**. A first signal **S1** corresponding to the no groove **114** condition is generated. The PW_{50} of the first signal **S1** is found by measuring the width **W1** of the pulse in the signal at fifty percent of the maximum amplitude **A1** of the signal **S1**. The head **120** is also shown in a position flying at second height **H2** after passing over a shallow groove **116**. Shallow grooves **116** are preferably between 10 nm and 50nm deep into the surface

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112 of the disc 110. More preferably, shallow grooves 116 range between 10 nm and 30 nm. A second signal S2 is generated after the head 120 passes over the shallow groove 116. The PW_{50} W2 of the second signal S2 is measured at fifty percent of the maximum amplitude A2 of the second signal S2. The head 120 is additionally shown flying at a third height H3 after passing a deep groove 118. Deep grooves 118 are preferably between 30 nm and 80 nm deep into the surface 112 of the disc 110. More preferably, deep grooves 118 range between 40 nm and 60 nm. A third signal S3 is generated after the head 120 passes over the deep groove 118. The PW_{50} W3 of the third signal S3 is measured at fifty percent of the maximum amplitude A3 of the third signal S3. It will be apparent to one of skill in the art that the depth of the grooves 114, 116, 118 discussed is not exhaustive and the ranges are chosen for illustrative purposes. The depth of the groove 114, 116, 118 chosen can depend on many parameters, including operating environment, manufacturing tolerances and the nominal fly height at which the system operates.

Amplitude A2, A3 of the modulation of the flying height, H2, H3 is itself correlated to the absolute fly height. Therefore, the measurement in the drive of the PW_{50} W1, W2, W3 variations due to the grooves 114, 116, 118 provides an indirect measurement of the flying height of the head 120. One example relationship is based on the Williams-Comstock model, which relates the relation between the PW_{50} and the flying height by the approximate formula:

$$PW_{50} = k[(g^2 + gt + 12.2f^2)^{1/2} + 1.1(HMS + \delta/2)]$$

Where HMS is the head-media separation (including the flying height), which is typically between 0.5 microinches and 2.5 microinches, f is transition parameter, which is typically between 30 nm and 60nm, δ is media thickness, which is typically between 10nm and 50nm, g is read gap length, which is typically between 100nm and 400 nm, and t is magnetoresistive element stripe thickness, which is typically between 10 nm and 40 nm. The parameter k is a constant, with a value of 1.3.

When a head 120 at the correct target flying height H1 passes over a groove 114, 116, 118, a perturbation ΔFH of the flying height is induced. This translates into a variation ΔPW_{50} from which the ratio $PW_{50}/\Delta PW_{50}$ can be calculated and stored as a reference value. If the head flies too high, the value of PW_{50} is increased, but the modulation of the fly height due to the groove decreases, and therefore the ratio $(\Delta PW_{50}/PW_{50})_{\text{high flyer}}$ decreases. If the head flies too low, the value of PW_{50} is decreased, but the modulation of the fly height due to the groove

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increases, and therefore the ratio $(\Delta PW_{50}/PW_{50})_{\text{low flyer}}$ increases. For example, for a head with a correct flying height of 10 nanometers, and using typical values for the various parameters effecting PW_{50} , a modulation of the flying height of ± 2 nanometers gives a ratio $\Delta PW_{50}/PW_{50}$ equal to 3.2%. If the head flies at 12 nanometers, this ratio becomes equal to 2.6%, if the head flies at 8 nanometers, the ratio is equal to 4%.

One advantage of this method is that it can differentiate between a wrong PW_{50} due to undesirable fly height and a wrong PW_{50} due to an electrical defect of the head. For example, with the previous numbers for a head flying at the target fly height of 10 nanometers, but having a high PW_{50} due to electrical defect, the ratio $\Delta PW_{50}/PW_{50}$ would still be equal to 3.2% since the FH modulation would be in the correct range.

To illustrate, the previously described method of determining fly height, in one preferred embodiment, a 40 nanometer deep, 20 micron wide radial groove is created on the disc, located in the servo area. The signal read by the head prior to encountering the groove can be used as a base or reference level. The modulation of the signal is analyzed by looking at the signal after the groove has passed under the head. The different values of the ratio $\Delta PW_{50}/PW_{50}$ are then compared with the theoretical values calculated from the model (PW_{50} calculation, air bearing surface design, modulation of the fly height due to a groove) developed for the specific head media combination used in the drive. In another example embodiment, several radial grooves can be produced on the disc. Using grooves of differing depth would increase the sensitivity and the accuracy of the method.

Referring now to FIGS. 2-4 generally, in one example embodiment the present invention is directed to a measurement system (such as 100) for determining the fly height of a head (such as 120) in a disc system (such as 200). The measurement system (such as 100) includes a disc (such as 110) having one or more radial grooves (such as 114) patterned in the disc surface (such as 112). The measurement system (such as 100) also includes a head (such as 120) for reading a signal (such as S2) generated when the disc (such as 110) is rotating and also includes a signal processing circuit (such as 130) for processing an electrical measurement signal (such as S2) to produce a vertical spacing signal proportional to the vertical spacing between the one or more grooves (such as 114) and the head (such as 120). The electrical measurement signal (such as S2) is generated when the head (such as 120) passes over each of the one or more grooves (such as 114).

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In one example embodiment, the measurement system (such as **100**) includes at least one radial groove (such as **114**) that is 20 nanometers deep and 20 microns wide and the groove (such as **114**) is located on a servo area of the disc (such as **110**). In another example embodiment, the disc (such as **110**) is made from a material selected from the group comprising aluminum or glass. In another example embodiment, the signal processing circuit (such as **130**) measures the pulse width (such as **W2**) of a signal (such as **S2**) induced in the head (such as **120**) when the head (such as **120**) passes over the groove (such as **114**).

Another example embodiment is directed to a method for determining fly height in a system (such as **200**) having a head (such as **120**) flying over the surface (such as **112**) of a rotating disc (such as **110**) where the surface (such as **112**) has at least one radial groove (such as **114**). The method includes measuring a first pulse width (such as **W1**) of a first signal (such as **S1**) when the head (such as **114**) is flying over the surface (such as **112**) in a region not containing a radial groove. The method further includes measuring a second pulse width (such as **W2**) of a second signal (such as **S2**) when the head has passed over a groove (such as **114**) and comparing the ratio of the pulse widths (such as **W1**, **W2**) to determine the height (such as **H1**) the head (such as **120**) is flying over the surface (such as **112**).

Another example embodiment of the present invention is directed to a fly height measurement system (such as **100**) for a disc drive (such as **200**) having a head (such as **120**) for reading information to and from a data storage disc (such as **110**) when the disc (such as **110**) is rotating. The fly height measurement system (such as **100**) includes a disc drive (such as **200**) having a spindle hub securing a data storage disc (such as **110**). The data storage disc (such as **110**) includes a surface (such as **112**) having at least one radial groove (such as **114**). The disc drive (such as **200**) further includes a head (such as **120**) disposed adjacent the surface (such as **112**). The fly height measurement system (such as **100**) further includes measuring means for determining the fly height (such as **H1**) between the head (such as **120**) and the disc surface (such as **112**) utilizing a radial groove (such as **114**).

In another example embodiment, fly height measurement system contains a plurality of radial grooves (such as **114**). In another example embodiment, the groove (such as **114**) is 20 nanometers deep and 20 microns wide and the groove (such as **114**) is located on a servo area of the disc (such as **110**). In another example embodiment, the measuring means measures the pulse width (such as **W2**) of a signal (such as **S2**) induced in the head (such as **120**) when the

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head (such as **120**) passes over the groove (such as **114**). In another example embodiment, the measuring means includes circuitry (such as **130**) for computing the read back pulse width at 50% amplitude to produce a first time derivative signal proportional to the vertical spacing between the head (such as **120**) and the surface (such as **112**).

5 It will be clear that the present invention is well adapted to attain the ends and advantages mentioned as well as those inherent therein. While a presently preferred embodiment has been described for purposes of this disclosure, various changes and modifications may be made which are well within the scope of the present invention. For example, the present invention can measure the electrical, as well as the mechanical fly height, which can differ. When the electrical
10 and mechanical fly heights differ by a large amount, knowing the electrical fly height gives a more accurate measure of the system performance and capabilities. Numerous other changes may be made which will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art and which are encompassed in the spirit of the invention disclosed and as defined in the appended claims.